Fund-a grant for which, by the way, he had no pecuniary need, as he took for his second wife, some seven or eight years ago, a rich widow who took a fancy to him on account of his talents. Lover com menced life as a clerk in a stock-broker's office in Dublin, but soon quitted the ledger for the easel, and Obtained his living as a miniature painter. Lively, witty and musical, he went a great deal into society, and soon obtained as much celebrity in Dublin as the vocalist of his own verses, as Moore had in the drawing-rooms of London. His first public song was "Rory O'More," which Madame Vestris made popular by singing it on the Dublin stage. Lover was addicted to story-telling in company, and it was little trouble to zerite what he had been in the habit of speaking. So his Legends and Stories of Ireland were duly published. About 20 years ago, the high praises given by the London new-papers to one of his miniatures in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, drew him to London as a visitor. There he found a warm reception as artist-author. On his return to Dublin, he pub lished a second (and inferior) series of Irish Legends and Stories. Of these, the best was "Rarney Riordan, the Navigator." Permanently taking his residence in London, early in 1837, Lover entered into practice there as a miniature painter, "making the pot boil," however, by other "aids and appliances," such as song-writing and magazine-writing. His habit was to look over Bunting's Irish airs, select one which seemed pretty, adapt it to words of his own, and publish is the first of the words of his own, and publish is the first own. lish it. Duff & Hodgson, music-sellers in Oxford street, always would pay £20 cash for every such song. To Lover, song-writing was nearly as easy as speech-making (for which he had a knack), or songsinging, which was also one of his many accomplish ments, despite of the actual want of what might be called a voice. But he lived expensively, having taken a great house (in Charles street opposite Middlesex Hospital), the rent of which would have supported him in Dublin. Then, in addition to music, painting and magazining, came farce-writing, which was also successful. He even attempted to play Irish characters, but his bad figure, inexpressive features, du'll eyes, low stature and bad voice obtained him the honor of being hissed off the stage (at Birmingham) on his first appearance. Next, expanding some Irish sketches, which were called "Handy Andy," and had appeared in Bentley's Miscellany, into a volume, which appeared in monthly installments, with etchings by himself, he went back into authorship. He had previously turned his song of "Rory O'More" into a three-volume novel. Lastly came, also as a serial, the story of " £. s. d., or Treasure Trove." All would not do, and at last, being quite "hard up," Lover appeared before a London audience in "Irish Evenings," a monologue of Irish songs and stories - a drawing-room entertainment

which invariably succeeded when given in a room not

too large for the limited compass of his speaking and

singing voice. For two years (1844 to 1846) he trav-

eled about giving this entertainment, and then visited

the United States, where his social reception was very

brilliant. Professionally, he all but failed-his weak

voice ruining him in our large halls and theaters, and

his high prices greatly injuring him. Returning to

England in 1848, he gave a new entertainment of En-

glish songs and stories, with a sprinkling of American

anecdotes, which had some success. Lover kept a diary in America, profusely illustrated by his own

pencil, which is said, by his friends who have read it,

to be his very ablest production, albeit a little too

much in the satirical vein. No doubt it will be pub-

lished some day or other. In politics Mr. Lover was a

Liberal of the first water-before his American trip.

His democratic principles oozed out, like Bob Acre's

courage, very speedily, in this home of Republicanism. Probably, too, his being placed as a pensioner on the

bounty of "the Crown" may have assisted. Lover's

only daughter is the wife of Mr. Musprat of Liverpool,

whose brother married Susan Cushman, Charlotte's

AMERICAN.

-A" Medical Biography" is in the course of prepara-tion by W. N. Hurt, M. D., of Kilmichael, Miss. It is o embrace the life and character of American phydeians both living and dead. The editor solicits comnunications on the subject from his professional

-C. L. Brace's new book, "The Norse Folk," in which he is to give an insight into the homes of the people of Norway and Sweden, and some account of andinavian educational institutions, is now in press.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEL-LIGENCE.

STEAMER YANG TASE .- Captain Dearborn, who has been engaged in the Chinese Seas for sixteen years, is the owner of a steamer now fitting at the Morgan built under his superintendence, is intended for towing junks in Chinese waters. She is of a sharp model, and of a light draft, but can carry some freight. She is mounted with a few guns, by way of protection from pirates. A few years ago Captain D. took to China the steamer Confucius, and sold her there for \$90,000. The dimensions of the Yang Tase (Ocean Child) are

Length of keel......
Beam...
Depth of hold.....
Diameter of wheels... Diameter of wheels.
Leptin of buckets.
Deptin of buckets.
Draft when loaded
Perst on baliast
Horse power
Bunkers capacity.
Gonsumption of coal per day. 3 teet. 20 inches. 9 feet. 7 feet.

MACHINE FOR FORGING CAR WHEELS .- Car wheels are generally made of cast iron, chilled at the rim, the side faces being undulated, so as to let the metal play when cooling and prevent its sudden breaking. For the shape of these undulations the only rule adopted by builders is to make it different from patented patterns and to give it a good name. Wheels are not constructed in that menner on the continent of Europe. Engineers there would as soon think of making the from glass as from east iron. They are shaped like carriage wheels; each spoke is made of two pieces of T iron, joined back to back; each piece of T iron is bent in two places, so as to form the left side of one speke, the right side of the next spoke, and the part of the circumference included between them. All th ends converge toward the center, and the hub is cast on them all—thus forming one body with them. The rim is made separately, of two kinds of wrought iron hard from outside for the wear, and soft iron inside to give strength; they are welded in the making, so as to be one piece. This rim is made of such a diameter that when cold it cannot be placed round the wheel; it is heated for that purpose, and suddenly cooled when on, so as to drive every part tight. The work is finished by placing rivets here and there. During the last few years there has been a tendency in this country to substitute wrought from for cast from in the making of car wheels, and several plans have been tried to unite the cheapness of American cast-iron wheels to the solidity of European wrought-iron wheels. The last improvement in that line consists in a hammer for making the greaves. The face of the hammer is a counterpart of the groove to be made, and is connected with the spindle which carries the wheel in such a manner that, after each blow, the wheel is made to move the proper distance for the formation of the next groove.

JUMPING FROM CARS .- On the night of the 1st of April last a coal train was coming down a steep grade, on the Cumberland Railroad, when a boulder, which had fallen by the side of the track, nipped out all the brakes. The brakesman, perceiving the danger, jumped down without further delay, leaving George Myers, the engineer, ignorant of the accident. After a few minutes, feeling an increase of velocity, he sounded his whistle as a signal to the brakesman; the velocity still increasing, he understood that something was the matter, and, after fastening the valve lever,

previously disconnected from the train) ran off the track. In similar cases, where it is necessary to leave a train at once, and when the velocity is too great for jumping, in the usual way, we should suggest jumping backward, as the safest. Place yourself on the step of the car, looking toward the end of the train, and jump sideways, as high as you can, and when in the air screw your legs up and bend the head forward. You will strike the ground with that part of the body that nature has made fleshy, to render it more convenient to sit upon; and before you know more you will be far from the train, having run from it exactly

as a wheel would in similar circumstances. ELECTRIC CLOCKS IN NEW-YORK. - The contracts for making the electric clocks, which are to be placed in all the public buildings of the city, have just been made, the Common Council having appropriated \$8,000 for the purpose. Similar arrangements have been in use for years in several English and French towns, and have proved simple, effectual and cheap. On the crowning shaft of a large clock, constructed in the usual way, is placed a wheel, the periphery of which is made of sixty alternate pieces of brass and ivory. and against it one end of the electric wire, made of platina, is slightly pressed. Supposing that the pendulum beats once in a second, this circuit-breaking wheel will break or close the electric current once in a second. The electric wire is made to go round the city from one public building to snother, and in each it is connected with an electric magnet, the armature of which will consequently beat once in a second. A ratchet-wheel and two tooth-wheels with shafts, a dial and the hands, will complete a clock at every station. This time-telegraph will be under the care of the Superintendent of the Police Telegraph. The next step will be to adopt the Boston plan; there they have a fire-telegraph, and one man by touching a key rings all

the bells of the city.
ORIGIN OF FORCES.—Allen, in his book entitled Philosophy of Nature," supposes that the sun is constantly sending us a ponderable fluid, of which light, heat and electricity are various forms, and that working forces are the result of the motion of that fluid, in the same manner as they result from the motion of any other body. Prof. Youmans, who recently lectured in New-York on chemical science, took the same general ground, and presented a few happy illustrations of this hypothesis. When, a few years ago, the fashion was to hang pendulums from the top of buildings for the purpose of proving the rotation of the earth after Faucauld's theory, it was found that said buildings used to rise slowly on the sunny side from merning until 2 p. m., and to come down in the same manner till sunset. The Bunker Hill Monument is higher in the afternoon of a sunny day. The iron tunnel, 400 feet long, over the Menai in England affords an opportunity of measuring the mechanical power of the sun's rays. When a heavy train (say 400 tuns) is in it, the deflection in the middle is half an inch; after the sun has warmed its top flooring a few hours it is

deflected upward one and a half inches. LIFE-SAVING AT SEA. - The invention of Captain Bunker consists of two insufflated India-rubber plates -one for the breast, the other for the back, buckled together on the sides; and, according to their size, they possess all the buoyancy due to the fact that water is about 850 times heavier than air. Capt. B. exhibits also a similarly-shaped corset, made of this cotton fabrics, intended for bathing purposes only. When dry it is a perfect air sieve, but when wet it keeps the air, and a hole made in it with a pin closes of itself as soon as the pin is removed. The fabric has been immersed in a proper bath, which leaves in it a spongy deposit. The preparation of this bath Capt. keeps for himself. A similar result may be obtained by the following process, discovered a year ago by the colebrated Chemist, Payen: Make a solution of acetate of lead and one of alum, mix them in equal quantities, there will be formed a sulphate of lead which will precipitate, and an acetate of alumina, which will remain in solution; to make a fabric water proof plunge it in

the last solution, and let it dry.

FORGED SCREW-THREAD.—The ordinary process of making the threads of bolts and screws is to pass them through a screw-plate, by which part of the metal is cut out and part is raised to form the thread. The new process of forging them is cheaper and gives a much better result. Two dies are made, in the shape of the half of a nut. The lower one being stationary, the upper one is alternately raised and pressed down The workman has only to heat the end of the bolt and to put it between the two dies, when the thread is stamped on it. Such bolts and screws, of three eighths of an inch and upward, are now for sale in this

TRIEGRAPH IN THE RED SEA .- All the arrange ments are made to lay a cable from Suez to Kurrachee, as part of a line from India to England. It will Works, foot of Ninth street, East River. This craft, follow the regular commercial route. There will be stations at the different ports, and it will be a great advantage to the transportation of merchandise and passengers, by enabling vessels to receive and send news on their way.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS IN ENGLAND .- The sub-Joined extract is from an article in The London Me-chanics' Magazine of Feb. 7, on "The Machinery of the War Department," and is part of the substance of a paper read before the London Society of Arts by J. Anderson, Inspector of Machinery at the Woolwich Areenal:

"To insure perfect success, the details of the small "To insure perfect success, the details of the small arms machinery are being carried out by an American gentleman brought over by the Government, who possesses a thorough and ractical experience in the working of this system in the United States, and who has the assistance of several of his own countrymen from the small arms factories of New-England. The bayenet, from first to last, undergoes seventy-six operations, each of which is definite and simple, and at the conclusion of the last one the several bayonets are as ion of the last one the several bayonets are as conclusion of the last one the several bayonets are as much alike as the different pieces of money from the Mint, and they present a degree of accuracy which could not be equaled, even at three times the cost, by tools or apparatus which have hitherto been employed in England. The American machinery introduced into England by the War Department is so peculiar that it presents a rich mine of mechanical notions worthy of being studied by our machine makers. The gun-stock

being studied by our machine makers. The gun-stock machinery, especially, is a positive addition to the mechanical resources of the nation."

The ECLIPSE OF MARCH 25, AS SEEN AT NEW-ORLEANS.—Of all the celestial phenomena it has ever been our fortune to witness, we remember none that could compare with that of the solar eclipse yesterday for beauty and interest. We viewed it from an elevated position, and watched it from its commencement to its close, through a powerful glass, and so were enabled to trace its incidents with the utmost case. At 18 minutes past 5 o clock the sun was descending to its set in a perfectly unclouded sky—not even a floating wreath of mist obscuring its lustre—when the shadow of the moon began to be visible on the lower edge of its disc and, gradually increasing upward, soon gave wreath of mist obscuring its lustre—when the shadow of the moon began to be visible on the lower edge of its disc, and, gradually increasing upward, soon gave it the appearance of the lunar orb in the wane, the disc assuming a more and more sharply-defined crescent shape as the obscuration increased. As the sun neared the horizon, the horas of the semi-circle of light, which at first pointed downward, gradually changed to an almost perpendicular position; so that when the lower limb of the orb dippod below the horizon the sun presented the semblance of a luminous horn, which, "growing fine by degrees and beautifully less," at length disappeared—a mere speck of light like a star, seeming at last to drop from the view. We have compared the apparent shape of the disc of the run during the ceitpse to the crescent form of the moon in its changes. But there was none of that semi-luminous appearance which is presented by the part of the waxing or the waning moon, which are receiving only a proportional degree of the sun's light. The form of the crescent was sharply defined, and all the rest was opaque; and it was this peculiarity which gave the phenomenon its deepest and moost striking interest. When, at 64 oclock, the sun set, we should judge that the obscuration had extended to at least eight digits, or three-quarters of its disc. It was throughout an impressive and interesting phenomenon, and one which those who watched its striking incidents can never forget. The last contact of the intervening shadow of the moon in this eclipse was not visible in any part of the United States east of the Mississippi River. In ne part of its path could there have been a more beautiful and interesting view of it than that granted to us. [N. O. Picayune, March 26.]

Wm. A. Greatrake of Pittsburgh, who, after an exbe made his way over the tender to the cars, and soon perceived, with dismay, the nature of the case. He finally went to the last car and let himself down just a few seconds before the two last cars (which he had

MRS. PLEERY

It was a favorite remark of a learned though mistaken philosopher of the olden time, that "you can't make a whistle of a pig's tail." The philosopher died, but his saying was accepted by the world as an axiom-a bit of incontrovertible truth, eternal, godlike, fully up to par, worth a hundred per cent, with no possibility of discount. Time, however, which often demonstrates the fallibility of human wisdom, has not spared even this off-quoted adage; and now there is not a collection of curio-kies in the land which lacks a pig-tail whistle to proclaim in the shrillest tones the falsity of the wise man's preposition, and the triumph of Yankee ingenuity. Had this same philosopher been interrogated on the subject, he would undoubtedly have announced, and with an equal show of probability on his side of the argument, that "you can't make a star-reading prophetess out of a snuffy old woman;" but had be lived to the present day, our reporter would have taken great pleasure in exhibiting to him these two apparently irreconcilable characters combined in a single person, and that person Mrs. Fleury, who pays for the daily insertion of the following advertisement

ASTROLOGY .- Mrs. FLEURY, from Paris, is the

most exhibited high of the present use in telling future events, true and certain. She answers questions on business, marriage, absent friends, &c., by magnetism. Office No. 355 Broome st." Our reporter resolved to visit this "most celebrated lady of the age," who had come all the way from Paris to tell his "future events true and certain." nothing daunted by the circumstance that she lives in the filthiest part of Broome street, which has never been swept clean since it was a very new Broome indeed. If our fancy farmers, who expend so much money upon the various foreign manures and fertilizing con pounds, would but turn their eyes in the direction of Broome street, a single glance would convince them of the inexhaustible resources of their own country, while guano would instantly depreciate in value, and the Island of Ichabo not be worth a quarrel. This prolific and valuable deposit bears perennial crops: in the Spring and Summer, dirty-faced children and mean looking dogs seem to spring from it spontanecusly; they are succeeded during the colder weather by a crop of tumble-down barrels, and cast-away broken carts; while the humbler and more insignificant things, the uncared for weeds, so to speak, of the abundant harvest, such as potato parings, and fish heads, and shreds of ragged dishcloths, and bits of broken crockery, and old bones, are in season all the year round. In the midst of this filth, with policyshops adjacent, and pawnbrokers' offices close at hand, and rum shops convenient in the neighborhood-where the recking streets and stagnant gutters, and the heaps of decomposing garbage, send up a stench so thick and heavy that it beslimes everything it touches, and makes a man feel as if he were far past the saving powers of soap and soft water, and was fast dissolving into rancid lard oil-in this congenial atmosphere flourishes the prophetess, and here is found the mansion of Mrs. Fleury, "the most celebrated "lady of the age in telling future events." The house, a three-story brick, originally intended to be something above the common, has been for so many years misused and badly treated by reckless tenants, that it has completely lost its good temper, as well as its good looks, and is now in a perpetual state of aggravated sulkiness. It resents the presence of a stranger as an impertinent intrusion, and avenges the personality in various disagreeable ways. It twitches its rickety stairways impatiently under his feet, as if to shake him off and damage him by the fall-it viciously attempts to pinch and jam his fingers with moody, dogged doors, which hold back as long as they can, and then close with a sudden snap, exceedingly dangerous to the unwary-it tears his clothes with ambushed rusty nails, and unsuspected hooks and sharp and jagged splinters-it creaks its floors under his tread with a doleful whine, and complains of his cruel treatment in sharp-pointed, many-cornered tears of plaster which it drops from the ceiling upon his head the instant he takes his hat off-it yawns its wide cellar doors open like a greedy mouth, evidently hoping that an unlucky step will pitch him headlong down-and it conducts itself in a thousand ill-natured ways like a sulky child that has been waked up too early in the morning, and not properly whipped into good behavior. Our reporter, however, entered the doors, unabashed by the malignant scowl which was visible all over the face of the unamiable mansion, and stumbled through a narrow, dirty hall, up two flights of groaning stairs before he discovered any sign of the whereabout of Madame. At last he encountered a little tin sigh upon which were these words: "Madame Fleury, Ros m No. 4." He pulled the knob and the door was instantly opened by the lady herself, so quickly that the bell had no time to ring until all necessity for it was over-she had evidently heard the advancing footsteps of her customer, and had stood ready to pounce upon him. She ushered him into the apartment, where he soon recovered his self-possession, and took an observation. The room was a small square one, shabbily furnished with very few articles of furniture, and these were dimly visible through the snuffy mist which filled the apartment; there was spuff everywhere; there was a snuffy dust on the chairs; there was a precipitate of snuff on the floor, and, if shuff was capable of crystalization, there would undoubtedly have been stalactitic formations of snuff depending from the ceiling; the Madame herself was snuff-colored, as if she had been boiled in a decoction of tobacco. She is a French woman, and has had about half a century's experience of her present fleshly tabernacle, which is somewhat the worse for wear, although from the fossil remains of bygone beauty still visible in her ancient countenance, our reporter inclines to the belief that in some remote age she was comely and pleasant to the eye. He founds this hy pothesis upon the brown hair and hazel eyes which time has spared. In respect to personal cleanliness, our delegate regrets to say that the Madame was not in every respect what a critical observer would wish to see; her hands and arms were in a condition which would naturally lead to the belief that the Croton Corporation had cut off the water; and under each of her finger-nails was a dark-colored deposit, which may have been spuff, but looked like something dirtie She was dressed in a light striped calico dress, over which was a black velvet mantle trimmed with fur, and on her head was a portentous head-dress which was fearfully and wonderfully made of shabby black lace; her face was in the same condition as her hands and arms, so was also her neck, which was only visible to the upper edge of the collar-bone-furthe deponent saith not. She scated herself behind a small stand, dusty with

muff, on which were a number of little books on astrology, written in French and German, and as dirty and as fragrant as if they had been some kind of clum sy vegetable which had been grown in a tobacco plan tation. She asked her visitor if he spoke French of German, to which he replied that, had he been co versant with all the languages invented at the Babel sma-h-up, he would on this occasion, for particular reasons, prefer to confine himself to English. He also ventured an inquiry as to terme, upon which she produced a card containing a list of her charges, printed in English, French and German. He learned from this dingy document that the prices of telling fortunes by lines of the hand, by cards and by the stars varied in amount from one to five dollars. Our economica reporter concluded that one dollar's worth would suffire, and, approaching the little table, he announced the result of his cogitations. The enchantress, who was so saturated with souff and tobacco that every time her customer looked her in the face he sneezed, then brought a pack of very filthy cards, which were covered over with mysterious hieroglyphics dope in black paint. She asked our reporter to "cut" them, which he reverently though deintity did, whereupon she laid them on the table before her in four rows, and spoke as follows, having proviously explained that she

THE WITCHES OF NEW-YORK ... No. XIV. | used no witchcraft, but did all her wonders by the signs of the zediac;

SIGW YORRS DAILS TRIBUSP OA

" I will tell you first what these cards indicate I will look at the lines of your hand, and then I will answer three questions." Here she paused, while her agitated listener succeed a couple of times; then she resumed, speaking with a strong foreign accent: "You are good di-position-have excellent memory, yodon't have many enemy, but what you do is of your own sex-you are very frank person and you was born in the sign of the Crab. You have some lucky days which are Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays, whatever you do on these days is well, but you shall not wash your bair on Thursdays, if so, you will wash all your linck away. You must be very careful of fire and water, you will be in great danger of fire and water and you must be very careful. You may die by fire or water, I cannot say but you must certain be very careful of fire and water. You must also be very careful of degs, very careful of dogs, you may die by a dog, but you must certain be very careful of dogs."

Here she paused again, and while our reporter was meditating upon the full force of what he had heard. and was inwardly resolving to go immediately home, shoot Juno and drown her as-yet-unoffending-but-inafter - days - dangerous - to-his - peace-of-mind-and-the happiness-of-his-life pups, she prepared for the sec and portion of her discourse. Taking our reporter's hand in hers, a proceeding which made him feel as if he had put his fingers into a bladder of Maccoboy, she made the following prediction: "You will be the father of five children, two of them will be boys, who will be a great comfort to you when you grow old."

She spoke no good of the girls, and our delegate foreraw feminine trouble in his household with those same young ladies. Having a few moments to himself before she resumed, he worked himself into a great passion with the ungrateful hussies who were about to treat their kind old father in so scandalous manner; but presently recollecting that they were as yet in the condition of " your sister Betsey Trotwood, who never was born," he felt that he was slightly preneature in his wrath, so he cooled down, and resolved to make the best of it with his comfortable boys. The yellow sorceress continued: "Your line of life is long, and you will live to a good old age. You have had much trouble in love affairs, and now your first love is entirely lost to you. You can never reclaim her, and you must never venture anything in lotteries." Whether Madame Fleury supposed that her visitor intended to spend his salary in lottery tickets, in the hope of winning back his early love, or whether she supposed that the woman now exhibiting herself as "Per-ham's Gift Lady," is the person, is not in evidence; but, from the peculiar construction of her last remark, something of the kind must have been in her thoughts. She had now reached the third part of her discourse. and come to the "three questions." She produced an old French Bible, dingy with age and snuff, and which she informed the observer had been in her family for three hundred years; an old iron key was tied between the leaves, with the ring and part of the shank of the key projecting, and the Bible was tightly bound round with many folds of black ribbon. Making our reporter hold one side of the ring of the key, while she held the other, she said: "Ask your three questions, and if they are to be answered in the affirmative the book will turn." Our reporter, who had been much impressed by her canine observation of a few minutes before, and whose thoughts were still running upon his pet Juno and her six innocent offspring, in a fit of absence of mind propounded this interrogatory: "Shall I marry the per-son of whom I am now thinking !" The potent En-chantross repeated the question aloud in French, and then, with pale lips and trembling voice, she addressed

the book and key thus: "Holy Bible, I ask you, in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, will this man marry the person now in his mind?"—then she closed her eyes for a moment, placed one hand over her heart, and rapidly muttered something in so low a tone that it was inaudible to her listener. Immediately the Bible commenced to turn slowly toward her, and soon had made a complete revolution, thus expressing a very decided affirmative. Having started a matrimonia subject with so satisfactory a result, our auxious reporter thought he could do no better than to follow it up, and accordingly asked question No. 2: "If I marry this person, will the marriage be a happy one? The same answer was given, in the same manner. Being now satisfied as to his own matrimonial pros pects, he concluded to ascertain those of his children and question No. 3 was asked, as follows: "Shall I live to see my children happily married?" There was a long delay, which was undoubtedly occasioned by difficulty of properly providing for those refractory girls, but at last there came a reluctant "Yes."

Having now get all that his dollar entitled him to, our reporter prepared to depart. The Madame in-Magic Mirror" from Paris, with which she could do new wonders, and she hoped that he would soon call again, adding, "If I was ten year younger I would not admit gentlemen, but now I am old and I must."

Madame Fleury came from Paris to New-York about five years ago; she has a great many visitors. She asserts that many of the leading merchants of the city have been to see her, and that several of them come regularly once in six weeks to consult her about all their business affairs. Having ascertained all these important items, our reporter gave one tremendous sneeze as a parting salute, and went his way.

The next visit was to Mr. Grommer, a distinguished negro Seer, sojourning for the present in an eligible shanty at No. 34 North Second street, Williamsburgh, Long Island.

THE SOUTHERN STATES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN UNION.

month or two menths so that his andience, who hear him only, and him but rarely, are not over critical, and there much more value on quantity than on quality. Without the Metosciat preaches there is no question a large portion of the south west would lapse into hear thenium. They are, thousars, who is their generation, and, like all other ministers in the Southathey take nars not to make godiness too atters a pill. The "peculiar institution" they becole with peculiar delicacy. At the continuous which I found sitting at K isotiasko in a small wooten meeting house, which briefled with black coats and white neckolobs attention was called in very eartnest terms to the prevailing want of acquaintance with the Scriptures on the part of the regrees. The way in which it was proposed to remedy this was anustingly obstacted site of the place and the men. To put Biblies into their hands, would have suggested lifes! to per ple in every other quarter of the Protestant work as the best and only course to pursue month or two months so that his audience, who hear him men. To put Bibles into their hands, would have sug-gested itself to perple in every other quarter of the Protretait world as the best and only course to pursue But this would have of course involved teaching them to tend. So the pregrees are to obtain familiarity with the Bock of Life by "oral instruction" only. Every exertion is to be made this Winter to put a larger amount of machinery in operation for this pur-pose. I only hope the plan may meet with as much approbation at the day of judgment as it met with at the conference. On orcesing the Big Block River I left the sand hills

of the Microsoph. The plat statum become larger, the observed processing more tumercus and extensive, and the readiless billy but werse. Along the Yagro River one meets with acmo of the riobest soil in the world and corre of the largest copy of exton in the Union My first right in that region was passed at the shouse of a planter who worked but few hands, was a tast friend of Slavery, and yt drew for my be-self one of the most mourtain pictures of a clave's life I have ever met with He said, and I believe truly, that the next core of small planters are, on the whole, well treated or at loast as wall as she cenera can aff to treat town. Treat reasiet not infrequently works side by acte with them in the fields made even if no good and kindly feeling spinings up between them as the result of constant and familiar intercourse, he is too busy or too tired to give himself the trouble of inflicting systematic "larmplage" noon them. His tage passes and in fright on search of the side of the time of the contract of the said of the

About rincteen miles from Canton I sought lodging at nightfall at a snug house on the reachide, inhabited by an old gentleman and his two daughters, who possessed no slaves and grow no cottin, and whose two sons had been killed in the Mexican war, and who, with the lendest professions of hospitality, cautiously refraced from giving his self any passonal trouble in support of them. He informed me that there was corn in the husk in an almost inaccessible loft, there was fod let in an unget at able sort of cage in the yard, water in a certain pond about half a mile off, and a curyoomb in a certain hole in the wall. Having furuished me with this intelligence, he left me to draw my own coclasions as to what my conduct ought to be under the circumstances. Having arrended to my horse, I was about to join the family circle at the fire, when another traveler came up in a buggy and demanded marters for the night, and was accorded them upon the same terms as myself. He proved to be an ex-official of high rank in the Sixe. In the course of our conversation afterward he displayed much greater know edge of the working of the English constitution than is usual among the general ray of much greater knowledge of the working of the English constitution than is usual among the general rate of planters of his stanying and education. Many of them, as I have I think, already told you, imagine Prince Albert to be the leaving person in the government, and THE BOUTHERN STATES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN UNION.

BY AN ENGLISH TRAYELER.

From The London Dudy Nees

New York, Jan. 8, 1857.

As long as one is in the country in the South, and lodges each night with the farmers, one finds namerican conscious and the state of the state of the country in the South, and lodges each night with the farmers, one finds namerican conscious and the state of the projectors, furious fanaticism; the absurdity of their opinious, and the childishness of the roads and prophetes; their complete ignorance of the great world outside their own State, combined with their franks, and the childishness of their threats and prophetes; their complete ignorance of the great world outside their own State, combined with their frank manners, which make an everage with them pass, if not pleasantly, as least not tediously. What they give you they give condaily and with good will, as dit is always the best they have at their disposal it is only when you reach the towns, and have to put up at the bottle, that you realize in the full force and butterness the discomforts of travel in a constry where that portion of the population which prosesses brains and training to do anything well is almost too proud to easy thing to do anything well is almost too proud to easy thing to do anything well is almost too proud to easy they give to the give country one country where had proud to the country where it is provided to the country where it is provided to the country where it is provided to the country where it is a proposed to the country where it is a provided to the country where it is given the provided to the country where it is given the provided to the country where it is given the provided to the country where it is given to the country where it is given the provided to the country where it is given to the country where it is given to the country where it is given to the country where is given to the country where it is given to the country when the country when the country when the country where the provided

UTAH TERRITORY AND ITS LAWS. POLYGAMY AND ITS LICENSE.

SPEECH of the Hon. J. S. MORRILL, of Vermont. In the House of Representatives, Feb. 23, 1857.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the Bunn of the Union, and having under consideration the bill making appropriations for the Terri ory of U ah,

Mr. MORRILL said: Mr Chairman, it was my our peer at an earlier period of the session to have submisted some remarks upon the Territorial laws of Utah and the "parriatchal institution" of polygoing which there prevails. With this object in view, I introduced a resolution into the House as early as the 19th day of January, called upon the President for official informs tion known to be on file in the Departments relative to certain facts pertaining to the subject. But up to this time no response has been made-whether because, if made, it would have been found incompatible with the interests of M rmonism or the interests of the outgoing Administration, the public will judge. Having read bers of the House may not have bad as opportunity of to make an expose of their p-culiar character. I could have reached my object any tune that I could have got the ficer, by making a motion to take up a bil got the fleor, by making a motion to take up a bill which is now per drig upon a motion entered for reconsideration; but I felt uswilling to consume the time of the House when it was evident that from the press of other matters, no legislation could follow. For these recents I gave notice of my purpose, and obtained consent to publish what I had to say, with some liberty of expansion.

The report of Chief Justice Branderberry, Associate Just on Reportuly, and Neuraberty Farris, for the Porti-

The report of Chief Justice Branderberry, Associate Just ce Bronchus, and Sequebry Ferris, for the Periodry of Ut-b, to the President of the United States Dec. 19, 1851, and printed in Executive Documents in 1851-52, was regarded at the time as no extravagent for tested. Subsequent events have shown that the pieces.

1801-02, was regarded at the sine as no extravageous for resist. Subsequent events have shown that the picture was not to highly colored. Many of the statements mode in the report allured to are of so grave import, and the Moraous having, hy confined an ability, and the Moraous having, hy confined an ability, finally subcomes the General Government into absolute compliance with their wishes. that I shall reproduce them here, in order to refer the the memory of grail measured to the property of the companion of the property of the action of the force of the report, it reads:

"We found monour arrival that almost the entire copulation consisted of a neople said Moraous, and the Moraous Cauch overshalowing and a normalization of pinions, the actions, the property and even the lives of its members, entropy and accommanding the functions of iestisation and the public has been a commanding the minimary disposing of the pubble lands upon its own terms; coming money, a simped "Holiness to the Lord," and forcing its circulation at a star and fifther nor twenty per court above its real advices openly anothers, more the name of thing, and superviting could and honours, more the name of thing, and superviting social and honours, and including and requiring as a refuller of religious stim, implicit the distinct of a considerable of the Courch as paramount to all the obligations of usuality.

'mon, should have been appointed to the come among 'ry, and yone others hat d—d rase ds would have come among 'them.'

"The Governor rose to address the audience, and a profound alleace ensued, as is always the case when he rises to speak. After reflecting in terms of condemontion upon the alleged heatily y 6 Geo. Tailor to the Morrmons, and to giving them a covernment, he exclaimed, in a low and a suring tone. But

HOSTILE TO REPUBLICANISM.

ROSTILE TO REPUBLICANISM.

The Mormons are quite as hostile to the Republican form of Government as they are to the usual forms of Christia ity. In their efficial correspondence with Government they are respectful, but at nome publicly and privately, they indulge in the coarsest and most brutal assants upon the United States Government and its officers. Officially courteeus, they are everywhere slee maligrant backbiters and traducers. This is priven by the correspondence publisher in the Executive Documents (First Serion of the XXXIId Congress) for might be used testimony of "Gentiles" who have visited the country, and it is corroborsted to any extent by the passages from the sermons weeking delivered at Great Salt Lake City, and then revised and published in The Descret News. They desire a singly government, in order to make their petriarchal institutions more homogeteous. When they started out for United States boundaries overtook and again inclosed them. Chagrined at this uncalculated result they sent to England for permission to occupy Vancouver's island and to erect an independent government. This being refused them, they submit to a nominal allegiance, and lie in wait for an opportunity of defiance and revolt, when they can reseat the "crowning glors" of their schemes and of Brigham Young at once. This man publicly proclaims, as I learn upon the authority of a gentleman but recearly an officer in the Territory (Major Holmsn) that "God Almighty made bim Governor; that the commission doesn't do it." In the report (page 15 of the Executive Documents) before cited a specimen of the hostility of Governor; that the commission doesn't do it." In the report (page 15 of the Executive Documents) before cited a specimen of the hostility of Governor Young may be seen in his own wards, thus: "I know the "born our houses, and rob us of ur property, but they "stood by and saw it done, and never opened their "mouths, the d—d scoundreis." The number of the wives of Brigham Young is variously stated from 60 to 90; and whet

States Govern ment, and procean as, I summary out "error until Ged Almighty says ty me, Brigham, you "needo't be Governor any louger." Judge States (Mormon), in a speech made at a mass meeting in the Spring of 1856, declared that "the "United States was crumbling and tottering, and the "day was not far distant ween he hoped to see it fail back into the arms of Descret (Utah)."

Of course this is utterly impotent but it conclusively shows the unfitness of the man for a high judicial station, and be abouted be removed. All the United States efficers appointed in Utah since Anno Domini 1851, save the Surveyor-General, Burr, are either Mormons or actively us aged in some sort of outiness or speculation which incapaci ates them for a faithful and impartial discharge of their duties. Judge Drummond is a horse-trader; Judge Kenney is largely in the mercantile business.

From an article in The Descret News of April 18, "It is comforting to turn from the dark and cheeriess presents of Babylon, to the more hopeful signs of the rising power and slory of Zion. Never presents; and never was the work stands at the hiel than at presents; and never was the work stands at the hiel than at presents; and never was the work stands at the hiel though the stands at the lief through the stands at guiled to seep, and